

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. The daily Herald, 5 cents per copy, 57 per annum. The weekly Herald, 25 cents per copy, 25 per annum. The monthly Herald, 75 cents per copy, 75 per annum. The quarterly Herald, 2.50 per copy, 2.50 per annum. The semi-annual Herald, 5.00 per copy, 5.00 per annum. The annual Herald, 10.00 per copy, 10.00 per annum. All orders for advertising must be accompanied by cash or a draft on New York.

Volume XX. No. 265

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—PIERCE TO PARIS AND BACK FOR 5000.

WELLS GARDEN, Broadway—Miss FINE—THE VAN WINKLES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—KING OF THE COMB—THE FORTUNE.

HURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—STILL WATER RUNS DEEP—DAUGHTER OF THE REBEL.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—LAVATER—4000 REWARDS—HOW TRUE YOUR GUESS.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway—DRAMATIC READING—BY MISS RACHEL.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway.

SOCKETT'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 330 Broadway—BURLESQUE OPERA AND MAGICAL MIMICRY.

APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway—THE HIBERNIA, BY MRS. ALBANY.

THE ALBANY, 410 Broadway—THE HIBERNIA, BY MRS. ALBANY.

MELANCHOLY, 411 Broadway—PROF. MAGALANES'S MAGIC.

New York, Saturday, October 13, 1855.

The News.

From Washington we learn that no messenger has

been sent to Denmark, but that instructions have

been sent to Mr. Belmont to postpone the action of

this government in regard to the Sound dues for

two years, in order that Denmark may be enabled

to extricate herself from the difficulties with which

she is at present surrounded. It is said that a de-

perate effort will be made to induce Mr. Marcy to

pay the capitalists who hold Santa Anna's assign-

ments the sum due them out of the three millions

due Mexico on the Mexico purchase.

Again the Grand Jury have presented the public

with another batch of indictments against a few

more of the city officials for malfeasance in office.

Judge Stuart, Justice Connelly, and policeman Mul-

holland, of the Tenth ward, are among the number

who have now come under the displeasure of the

Grand Inquest. The first named of these officials

is indicted for discharging a prisoner from the

Tombs who had been fully committed for trial on

charge of grand larceny. Justice Connelly is in-

dicted for not entertaining a complaint for assault and

battery, instead of so doing he held the party to

trial for future good behavior. The police officer

in question is charged in the indictment with taking

money from parties arrested for burglary, given to

him for his trouble in procuring the requisite bail

for these prisoners. The receipt of this present

without the sanction or permission of the Mayor,

constituted the misdemeanor. Justice Connelly

gave bail in the sum of \$500 last evening to answer

the charge preferred against him. Bench warrants

for arrest were issued in all of the above cases.

The trial of Wagner, charged with violating the

neutrality laws by enlisting a man named Cook for

service in the Crimea, was commenced yesterday

in the United States District Court, before Judge In-

gersoll. This is the first case tried for this offence

in this city, and is a looked to with great interest.

There is a great array of counsel engaged for the

defence—Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Attorney General;

ex-Judge Beebe, Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Fullerton,

and Mr. Charles Edwards was in court watching the

proceedings, as standing counsel of the British Con-

sulate in this city. The District Attorney, Mr.

McKeon, appeared for the prosecution. The report

will be found in another column.

Nothing of any moment was done last night in

the Board of Councilmen. The evening was taken

up by the third reading of bills. The only point

made last night was accusing the Board of Alder-

men of want of courtesy, in refusing to confer with

the Board of Councilmen in the matter of making

an appropriation for the Norfolk sufferers.

Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher lectured in the

Broadway Tabernacle last evening before an au-

dience of fifteen hundred people, on the Life and

Character of John Phillip Curran. He portrayed,

with great force, the early struggles of Curran, from

the moment he left his native town of Newmarket

in Cork; his career at the bar; his professional tri-

umphs, and his senatorial services, concluding with

a pathetic description of his appearance on the night

when the independence of his country was voted

away by the Act of Union. Mr. Meagher was loudly

cheered at various points of his discourse.

In the United States District Court at Philadel-

phia, Judge Kane yesterday delivered an opinion

adversely to the petition of Jane Johnson to quash

the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Passmore

Williamson, pronouncing her to have no status in

court, and that the records of the court could not be

opened for a stranger. We give the decision of

Judge Kane in another part of our paper.

The letters from our Paris correspondents, and

the extracts from European journals, given in our

paper this morning, contain much information, and

will prove interesting to the general reader.

Interesting letters from a correspondent in the

camp of the liberating army of Mexico, giving a

full statement of the condition of things near Ma-

matamoros, are given in our paper to-day.

From Norfolk and Portsmouth we have news of

the most cheering character. At our last accounts

the fever had almost entirely disappeared; the

weather was of a fine, bracing character, and busi-

ness men were once more rousing themselves to

activity.

The speech of Wm. H. Seward at the republican

ratification meeting in Albany last evening, occu-

pled two hours. In the course of his remarks he

formally dissolved the whig party, stating that it

was broken down, and proclaimed himself a repub-

lican. His speech is stated to have been dry and

argumentative, and to have called forth but little

applause.

A powder mill at Gorham, Me., owned by New-

hall & Co., of Boston, took fire yesterday morning

and blew up, killing seven men and wounding sev-

eral others. The mill had been very actively run

for some time, past both night and day.

The market for flour was again heavy yesterday,

and closed at a decline for common and medium

grades of 12 1/2 cents per barrel. Wheat was dull,

and prices unsettled. There was a good show of

samples, both white and red, on 'Change, but buyers

mostly stood aloof, being unwilling to meet holders

at the prices asked. The difference between the

views of buyers and sellers varied in some cases

as much as 10c. a 15c. per bushel. A lot of Delaware

red sold at \$1.95. Sound red was nominal, at about

\$1.90 a 15c. and white at \$2.16. Corn was firm,

with free sales, at 94c. from store, and 95c. at-

least. Bye again advanced. Sales on the spot were

made at \$1.45. Chicago oats sold at 48c. Pork advanced

to \$23.50 a 124 for mess. A cargo of 3,200 bags

Rio coffee, per Gamla, was sold on private terms.

There was rather more tone in the sugar market.

Freight opened easier for grain in the forenoon

with free engagements, but they again rallied and

closed firmer in the afternoon. The sales of cotton

reached about 700 a 800 bales, while prices were

steady and unchanged.

Tables of statistics have been carefully kept for

a number of years, by dealers in the trade, showing

the influence of the weather on the yield of the out-

crop of the United States. It has been found

that the magnitude of the crop has generally cor-

responded with the date at which the plants pro-

duce their first blossoms in spring, and the advent of frost

in autumn. It is clear that the blossoms or blossoms

might appear in Louisiana and Florida several weeks

before their appearance in Carolina or the upper

sections of the cotton region. By close observation

it has been ascertained that, taking the average pe-

riod at which blossoms usually appear, it extends from

the last week in May to the 15th of June; hence,

the nearer the blossoming approaches the one or the

other of these periods, in connection with early or

late frost, will be the yield of the crop. Early

blossoms and late frosts produce large crops. Late

blossoms and early frosts, on the contrary, produce short

crops, or such is the theory. The growth of one

year's crop is concluded in the statistics up to the

1st of September of the following year. Hence an

early frost in 1852 would appear in the statistics of

1853. In examining a table extending over a pe-

riod of nineteen years, we find the earliest notice of

a killing frost on the 7th of October, 1833, when the

crop was only 1,350,000 bales. The latest date at

which it appeared was on the 10th December, 1848,

when the crop was 2,000,000 to 2,100,000. In 1851

no frost occurred until after the full maturity of the

plant to injure it, when the crop was 2,355,000. For

the nineteen years we find an average occurrence of

frost to be during the last week in October and the

first few days of November. These observations

have been drawn out by the reports of frost having

pretty generally occurred in the cotton region of the

South—if we except Louisiana, Texas and Florida,

and probably South Alabama—on the 7th, 8th and

9th inst., at Columbia, and near Charleston, in South

Carolina, and at Macon, Georgia, &c., which is the

earliest period on record since Oct. 7, 1838. Though

his advent is thus early, and must inflict considerable

injury, we must still recollect that there was more

planted, and that the weather in the late midsum-

mer was more favorable, and that the season has

been good for gathering the yield. The crop grown

last year (1854) was a small one, amounting to

2,847,339 bales, against 2,930,027 in 1853, and

3,262,582 bales in 1852. Hence we have every rea-

son to suppose, first or no frost, that the growth of

the present year (1855) must exceed that of 1854,

and which has been variously estimated at from

3,200,000 a 3,500,000 bales. There is no doubt but

the occurrence of the late early frost may cut off, to

some extent, what is called the top growth of the

plants in considerable portions of the cotton region,

and hence the circumstance has imparted more tone

to the market here and at the Southern ports, irre-

spective of the European news.

Chase, the republican or fusion candidate for

Governor of Ohio, has a majority of 20,000 in sixty

counties.

Our Minister at Paris and the Administration

—the Te Deum Difficulty.

We published yesterday a report from Wash-

ington that Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris,

would probably be recalled, unless he could

satisfactorily explain his attendance at the

Te Deum, at Notre Dame, in honor of the fall

of Sebastopol; that Marcy has long wished for

a pretext for superseding him, and that it is

supposed this will be sufficient. By a singular

coincidence, simultaneously with this report

we received the letter from one of our intelli-

gent correspondents which we publish to-day;

and as the testimony of a dispassionate witness

in behalf of Mr. Mason as a reliable and capab-

le diplomat, we deem it worthy at this strange

conjunction of events, of some special atten-

tion.

It may be that the administration has been

somewhat disturbed by the attendance of Mr.

Mason at the Te Deum; indeed, it must be so,

from the article in the Washington Union, to

which we adverted the other day; but what can

be the motive of Marcy for the recall of

Mason upon this pretext, or upon any other, it

is not so easy to divine. We can only account

for it from a desire to make an opening abroad

for Mr. Horatio Seymour, or some other de-

mocratic leader believed to be standing more

directly in the way of our Premier than Mr.

Mason. We have no doubt that to a consid-

eration of this kind the country is indebted for

the retention of Mr. Buchanan at London till

the spring. There he will be more out of the

way of Marcy's manoeuvres for the democratic

nomination, while the presence of the great

Pennsylvania candidate here would interfere

with such movements very materially.

Possibly the broad hint of the Cabinet organ

concerning Mr. Mason and the Te Deum, was

rather intended as a proof of the innocence and

the rigid neutrality of Mr. Pierce on this Eu-

ropean war than as an indication of the recall

of our Minister at Paris. It does not appear

that Judge Mason has asked to be relieved; but

it does appear, as we are gratified to state, that

his late sickness has not in the least degree

affected his capacities for the full discharge of

his official duties. Our correspondent testifies

to the ability with which he managed the set-

tlement of the personal imbroglio between